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THE HEALTH  
OF  
BINGLEY  
1951

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Bingley Urban District Council

1951



1951

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

and

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND  
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. E. COOKE, F.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

## INTRODUCTION.

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TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY,

November, 1951.

### To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

From the view point of general health 1951 was not as good a year as 1950, for contagious disease was more prevalent and respiratory infections in childhood showed a sharp increase. Vital statistics compared unfavourably with the previous year, the total number of births falling from 330 to 303, and the standardized birth rate from 14.5 to 13.4. The standardized death rate rose from 13.8 to 15.3 and infantile mortality from 15.5 to 37.4. Neonatal death was responsible for 63% of notified deaths of infants under 1. The still-birth rate was 29.7 in 1951 as against 24.2 in 1950. Against this, however, there were no maternal deaths, and a slight fall in the death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis.

#### Infectious Disease.

Whooping Cough was prevalent throughout the year and Measles in the first quarter, the latter being responsible for two deaths. Four cases of Paratyphoid were isolated in the autumn, being identified with an outbreak in a Girls' Bradford Secondary School. No secondary cases occurred. Only one case of Poliomyelitis was notified during the year.

#### Domiciliary Services.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and the Home Help Service were extended, and supplemented Services available in Clinics and Schools. Further progress was made towards the completion of the Day Nursery in Myrtle Park: the Occupation Centre for mentally handicapped children had a busy and successful year, and much work was undertaken by Divisional staff at Bingley Training College for Teachers.

#### Maternity and Child Welfare.

Clinic attendances increased particularly at Mornington Road, Bingley. There is much need of re-decoration at this centre, and again I have to record no progress towards providing another Centre for Maternity and Child Welfare.

### **Health Exhibition.**

A Health Exhibition under Divisional auspices was held in May at Victoria Hall, Shipley. Large attendances were a feature, and I am indebted to Mr. John Wild, the Chairman and the Chief Sanitary Officer for willing and helpful co-operation.

### **Hospital admissions.**

Adequate beds were available for delivery in Hospital or Home of maternity cases: the immediate need of the present is for delivery in suitable circumstances of more children in their own homes.

Considerable development of Care and After Care Service still awaits full and adequate co-operation of the Officers of the Regional Hospital Board and local Hospital Management Committees. This work is most satisfactorily done in cases of Tuberculosis or infectious disease which were traditionally allied to Preventive Medicine, and the co-operation of the staff of the Medical Research Council in laboratory work is a model for all Hospital Groups.

I am indebted to your Chairman of the Health Committee and members for their continued interest, and to my fellow officials in the Town Hall, Bingley, for their helpful co-operation and advice.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

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TOWN HALL, BINGLEY,

30th September, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

During the year 1951 considerable progress was made in regard to improvement of environmental conditions in your area.

The scheme for conversion of waste water closets was pushed forward and it will be only a few months now until this obsolete type of sanitary accommodation disappears.

The important work of Public Cleansing was well maintained and a very regular system of bin collection is in being, together with efficient means of refuse disposal. Due to inflationary prices the income from waste paper rose to the record figure of £4,830. In view of this unexpected windfall the opportunity was taken to put in hand the modernisation of the Salvage Depot and to order a mechanical paper sorting screen. The long felt need for provision of public conveniences at Cullingworth was met.

Some attention was paid to the matter of Food Hygiene and every opportunity was taken to inculcate the sense of responsibility in all persons concerned with the handling of food.

The task of ensuring reasonably good maintenance of older houses was carried in face of great difficulties connected with rent control.

Details of other work done appears on pages 34, 35, 36, 37.

I desire to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and members of the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, and also to record my appreciation of the friendly co-operation of all other Council officials and members of my own staff.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Madam, and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. E. COOKE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer.

# HEALTH COMMITTEE

1951-1952.

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The Chairman of the Council  
(Councillor H. Whitehead, J.P.)

Chairman: Councillor J. Wild.

Deputy Chairman: Councillor Mrs. L. Waite, J.P.

Councillor A. R. Bentley	Councillor J. W. Minnikin
„ J. R. Escritt	„ H. Pratt
„ E. Falkingham	„ W. Robinson
„ B. Garnett	„ Mrs. M. P. Rycroft

## OFFICERS:

Medical Officer of Health: J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: H. Gray, M.D., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer:

W. E. Cooke, F.S.I.A., M.Inst.P.C.

Additional Sanitary Inspectors:

F. Marsh, M.S.I.A., A.M.Inst.P.C.

F. Smith, M.S.I.A.

Senior Clerk: F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

Clerk: Mrs. A. M. Pedley.

Trainee: I. Thompson.



## BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1931 Census	...	...	11,379
Population at 1931 Census	...	...	20,553
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1931 Census	...	...	5,980
Average number of persons per room at 1931 Census	...		0.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1931 Census			6,002

### Statistical Summary for 1951 and Comparison with 1950.

			1950	1951
Area of district in acres	...	...	11,379	11,418
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	22,010	21,750
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31 Dec.)			7,491	7,546
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	£140,819	£142,128
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)			£550	£560
<b>Births—Total (Live and Still Births)</b>	...		330	303
Live births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	...	...	142	139
Illegitimate	...	...	6	7
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			148	146
		...	322	294
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	14.6	13.5
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	0.99	0.99
Standardised Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...		14.5	13.4
Still births	Male	Female		
Legitimate	...	...	7	1
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			8	1
		...	8	9
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	24.2	29.7
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	...	...	69	69



# Deaths.

	1950	1951
Male ... ..	144	174
Female ... ..	187	187
Total ...	331	361
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ...	15.0	16.6
Area Comparability factor ... ..	0.92	0.92
Standardised Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population) ... ..	13.8	15.3
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc. ... ..	46	41
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants ... ..	5	11
Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	15.5	37.4
Legitimate infants ... ..	5	11
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	16.4	39.1
Infants under age 28 days ... ..	3	7
Rate per 1,000 live births ... ..	9.3	23.8
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages) ... ..	1	2
Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes) ... ..	0	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	0	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages) ... ..	50	46
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... ..	2.27	2.11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	5	5
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... ..	0.23	0.23
All forms of Tuberculosis ... ..	6	5
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... ..	0.27	0.23

## Social Conditions

Bingley is a pleasant, favourably situated town with industrial centre, residential perimeter and an extensive green belt beyond. The outlying villages of Wilsden, Harden, Cullingworth, Eldwick and Gilstead are included in the Urban District. The staple industry is woollen textiles: additional industries include manufacturing, joinery, tanning, engineering, market gardening and dairy-farming.

The population are energetic, independent, with extensive interest in the arts and physical recreation. Ample provisions are made for parks, playing fields and recreation grounds. A Town Planning Scheme, operating since 1936 under the Town Planning Act, 1932, controls an area of 11,259 acres. The area of Private Open Spaces is 1,133 acres, the residential building area 5,897 acres, and the industrial building area 133 acres. Preliminary work has been carried out reviewing this Scheme since the end of the War.

The Urban District forms a distinct administrative area separated from adjoining authorities by hills, valleys and woodlands, which preserve a desirable green belt in the interests of the community.

## Population and Employment

Since the second world war the total population of Bingley has remained steady, small natural increments being balanced by emigration. The significant trend is ageing of the population with marked diminution in the number of (a) pre-school children, (b) school children, (c) child bearing women, and an increase in the age group over 65 which exceeds the national trend.

The post-war bulge in the Birth Rate is now smoothed out, and future improvements in mortality rate of young age groups are unlikely to considerably affect populational statistics.

Unemployment has not been considerable during 1951, although the recession in the Textile Industry did reduce the number of women in part-time employment. Assuming this to be of a temporary nature, the principal occupational defect of Bingley remains the limited diversity of employment offered the adult male within the administrative area.

Since the formation of the Ministry of National Insurance, which has been responsible for exchanging National Insurance Cards since 1948, no records are available of various industries for the Bingley district. The following details, however, have been extracted from various returns available:—

### Insured Population of Bingley Employment Exchange Area.

Industry Group.			Males	Females	Total	%	National %
Textiles	...	...	1,052	1,562	2,614	43.4	5.1
Engineering, etc.	...	...	450	82	532	8.8	7.9
Building, etc.	...	...	358	7	365	6.0	7.5
Distributive	...	...	251	107	358	6.0	11.4
Metal Goods	...	...	170	64	234	3.9	5.8
Wood, etc.	...	...	217	15	232	3.9	1.6
Nat. and Local Government			162	39	201	3.3	8.3
Metal Manufacture	...	...	210	10	220	3.7	2.3
Transport, etc.	...	...	146	19	165	2.7	6.2
Paper and Printing	...	...	125	39	164	2.7	2.5
Agriculture	...	...	123	15	138	2.3	4.2
Professional Services	...	...	37	76	113	1.9	1.8
Leather, etc.	...	...	93	16	109	1.8	0.4
Other Industries	...	...	352	221	573	9.6	—
Totals			3,746	2,272	6,018	100.0	—

### GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

#### Medical Practitioners Liaison

The Department has enjoyed the support and co-operation of Family Doctors who carry the large burden of ill-health in the community. Contacts between General Medical Practitioner and Home Nurse and midwife are already close. The development of Care and After Care provides scope for the promotion of an equally close relationship between Health Visitor and Doctor. Medical Practitioners locally are gradually using the services of the Health Visitor to provide socio-medical histories, and further extension of this service is envisaged.

#### Hospital Services.

Maternity cases were admitted to the Maternity Home, Shipley, Keighley St. John's, Bradford St. Luke's and County Maternity Homes. Common contagions such as Scarlet Fever were sent to Morton Banks but Paratyphoid cases were referred to the Area Hospital at Leeds Road, Bradford. Principal hospitals for the chronic sick are Keighley St. John's and Thornton View, although certain cases are admitted to Calverley and Stoney Ridge. Infirm not

requiring active hospital treatment are furnished with accommodation in Part III Homes and Institutions under the County Welfare Scheme. No generally satisfactory solution has been reached with hospital services in the area in relation to Care and After Care services. It is my opinion that the Health Department is the natural bureau for information on aged persons living at home and can determine the type of service needed. The Health Visitor in investigating her cases will ask herself:

1. Can a relative or friend give adequately sufficient assistance or is material or financial help required through the National Assistance Board or Distress Fund ?
2. Are the services of a District Nurse required and will this meet the case ?
3. Is a Home Help essential, if so, how often and for how long ?
4. Is the aged person in need of the services of the Duly Authorised Officer who is attached to the staff of the Department or does the aged person need supervision of the Mental Health Visitor. It may be that occupational therapy may be undertaken in the home.
5. Are services required of a social character and can they be undertaken by voluntary workers, e.g., visitation ?
6. Is the elderly person in need of short term in Convalescent Home ?
7. Is admission required to (a) an Aged Persons' Hostel or (b) a Home for long term cases; and lastly
8. Is Hospital accommodation required for general medical purposes or, on the other hand, is the case in need of mental care ?

It is submitted that the Health Visitor or District Nurse are in a position to contact the general practitioner, and the Health Department therefore sift cases and remove a considerable strain on hospital accommodation and assist the Geriatrician in seeing that the right type of case reaches hospital. Most of the difficulties encountered are of a social rather than a medical nature and it is reasonably estimated by competent authority that 50% of the chronic sick beds occupied in the country have the wrong type of case. Efficient organisation of the social welfare and hospital services can assure optimum use and promote economy.

The Health Department should have day to day information on the bed state of all hospitals in the area and full information as to admissions and discharge of patients. This is a necessary pre-requisite of care and after care services and does function in relation to T.B. sanatoria and isolation hospitals. It remains to be seen how long will pass before these requirements are implemented and the Local Authority is thereby enabled to carry out a statutory obligation under an Act of Parliament.



### **Maternity Home.**

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- (i) Abnormal history.
- (ii) Primipara.
- (iii) Multipara 4 +.
- (iv) Social conditions.

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beulah, for her co-operation in this work.

### **Bingley Hospital.**

One bed is available for maternity cases, usually presenting some complication of labour.

### **Nursing Homes.**

There are two private Nursing Homes within the Bingley Urban District as follows:—

- (a) “Thornfield,” Micklethwaite, Bingley—Proprietress: Mrs. E. Brown—10 beds (available for maternity cases).
- (b) “Elmhurst,” Nursing Home, Hall Bank Drive, Bingley—Proprietress, Mrs. J. Pennington—6 beds (medical cases).

Both are subject to inspection on behalf of the licensing authority by the Medical Officer of Health.

### **Clinics and Treatment Centres.**

#### **Mornington Road, Bingley.**

Provisions afforded are totally inadequate for a modern service. In spite of structural faults in the building which preclude adaptation; in spite of the unattractive state of disrepair and dismal lack of decoration, mothers and children have attended in ever increasing numbers. This is undoubtedly due to the unstinted work of doctors, health visitors, midwives, and voluntary workers, and tribute must be paid to the unremitting labour of the caretaker. There is a nucleus of personnel and enthusiasm to build a fine Maternity and Child Welfare Centre which I view as the most pressing need of the health service in Bingley.

Pending the opening of an ‘ad hoc’ Occupation Centre at Keighley for the training of mental defectives, 5 rooms on the first floor of Mornington Road, Bingley, are used for training of up to 45 children from the Keighley and Shipley Divisions. The centre is administered by a Mental Health Sub-Committee of the West Riding County Council. It is equipped to provide 3 classes, a dining room, a large room for physical exercise and games, and a small room is available for the use of staff. A mid-day meal is provided and milk

distributed. 'Bus and taxi transport convey certain children to the Centre. The hours of opening are 9-30 to 3-30. During school sessions training covers personal hygiene, recreation, games, crafts and there is adequate medical and nursing supervision and routine medical inspection. An active Parents' Association has been formed. While it is recognised that there are such disadvantages as obsolete toilets, a stair approach and a complete lack of grounds for the children, as a temporary amenity the Centre is of considerable value, and over 30 children are provided with a fuller life and active social interest with training.

#### **Royd House, Wilsden.**

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Tuesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

#### **Memorial Hall, Harden.**

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

#### **Church Schoolroom, Cullingworth.**

The Infant Welfare Clinic was held fortnightly on Wednesdays, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., when a Doctor and Health Visitor are in attendance.

#### **Bingley Hospital.**

Bingley Hospital has 68 beds for general medical and surgical care of patients. The Hospital is under the control of Bingley, Keighley and Settle Hospital Group and is served by the medical practitioners locally who call on the services of Consultants from Bradford and elsewhere.

There is a Matron, Sister and approximately 25 nursing staff in addition to ward orderlies and nursing trainees.

Clinic Sessions—Refer to 1949 Report.

#### **Ambulances.**

Bingley is served through the Keighley Depot of the West Riding County Council Ambulance Service.

#### **Day Nurseries.**

The Day Nursery in Myrtle Park neared completion at the end of the year and was opened in 1952. There are 50 places for children under 5 years of age, 3 nurseries for infants, tweenies and toddlers, kitchen, larders, ablutions and toilets, laundry, drying rooms, and facilities for staff included. The outlay is modern, effective and the Nursery affords facilities for use as a Training Centre for students. The site provided by Bingley Council is ideal for children, the standards and provisions high, and demand for places exceeds supply. A priority scheme for admission is applied which lists medical reasons as first choice and thereafter women engaged in textiles, munitions, etc.



## DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

### Care of the Aged.

The 1950 Report summarises the complex organisation and work that proceeds on behalf of the aged in the home and community. In each sphere work increased in extent and the Voluntary Committee continued their social and benevolent activities. There were no major changes in policy to record but it is evident that full advantage of the facilities offered is both appreciated and utilised by aged persons.

The Health Department staff work on the aged is referred to other sections, e.g., Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Health Visiting.

Accommodation for the sick aged is provided at St. John's Hospital, Keighley. Accommodation under the County Welfare Officer for the infirm aged and those requiring hostel accommodation is provided at:—

“The Shroggs,” Steeton—16 places for women.

Hillworth Lodge, Keighley—mixed accommodation for 200 men and women.

Morton Banks, Riddlesden—accommodation for 20 men.

### Home Helps for the Aged.

A necessary development has been the extension of domestic help. Some progress was recorded and Health Visitors and other workers advised on the requirements of each individual case. In some instances assistance is granted by the National Assistance Board through their officers.

### Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health education principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with a greater opportunity, and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse now works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, and the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of

anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is now a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

### Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.	
Shipley	...	...	...	282	5973
Bingley	...	...	...	262	6,283
Baildon	...	...	...	115	2,145
Denholme	...	...	...	36	1,169
Relief	...	...	...	—	791
				—	—
Totals—Division	...	...	...	695	16,361
				—	—

### Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.
3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

### Divisional Health Exhibition.

The Exhibition was held from May 7th to 11th, 1951, at Victoria Hall, Saltaire, under the auspices of the Urban Districts of Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme and the West Riding County Council. It was opened by County Alderman H. J. Bambridge with Councillor A. Butterfield in the Chair.

### List of Stands.

Maternity and Child Welfare, comprising Midwifery, Clinics,  
Day Nurseries, etc.

Dental and School Health Services.

Road Safety.

Food Hygiene, Milk and Sanitation.

Occupational Therapy—Work done by residents in County  
Hostels.

Blood Transfusion Unit.

Regional Mass Radiography Unit.

British Oxygen Co. Ltd.

Ministry of National Insurance.

Ministry of Food.

Pest and Rodent Control.

Infectious Disease and Bacteriology.

Infant Foods—Various.

Kitchen and Canteen Equipment including clean and dirty  
kitchens.

Gas and Electrical Equipment.

In the preparation and presentation of the Exhibition the following co-operated.

The County Welfare Department through Mr. Bailey.

The Road Safety Committee.

The North Eastern Gas Board.

The Yorkshire Electricity Board.

Windhill Co-operative Society through Mr. Slater.

The Shipley Libraries Committee through Mr. Prescott.

The Central Office of Information—Films Division.

Leeds Public Health Department.

The Divisional Education Officer and Head Teachers.

The local Press through Mr. S. Whiteley.

Leeds University—Department of Preventive Medicine.

The Central Council for Health Education.

The British Oxygen Co. Ltd.

Reynolds & Branson Ltd.

John Mollett Ltd.

Mr. W. Garnet Foster through Mr. Glover.

T. J. Smith & Nephew Ltd.

In addition valuable assistance was given by many individuals, both Council officers and others, which materially contributed to the success of the project.

#### **TUESDAY, 8th MAY.**

- 10-30—12-0 a.m. **SCHOOL CHILDREN.**  
11-0 a.m. Films.  
12-0—9-0 p.m. **EXHIBITION.**  
2-30 p.m. Lecture—"Infectious Disease."  
Dr. H. M. HOLT, M.O.H., Keighley.  
3-30 p.m. Films.  
7-0 p.m. Country Dancing,  
By Pupils of Bingley Modern School.  
Movement Studies  
By Pupils of Salt High School (Girls).  
8-15 p.m. Films.

#### **WEDNESDAY, 9th MAY.**

- 10-30—12-0 a.m. **SCHOOL CHILDREN.**  
11-0 a.m. Films.  
12-0—9-0 p.m. **EXHIBITION.**  
2-30 p.m. Lecture—"Child Guidance."  
Dr. W. G. EVANS, M.O.H., Ossett.  
3-30 p.m. Films.  
7-15 p.m. **BRAINS TRUST.**  
Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL,  
Director of Drama, B.B.C., Leeds.  
Dr. FRASER BROCKINGTON,  
County Medical Officer.  
Dr. CEDRIC HARVEY,  
Child Health Officer.  
Dr. TOMLINSON, Bacteriologist,  
Public Health Laboratory.  
Mr. COOKE, Chief Sanitary Inspector  
Bingley Urban District Council.  
The Team introduced by Coun. John Lancaster, J.P. (Shipley).  
8-15 p.m. Films.

#### **THURSDAY, 10th MAY.**

- 10-30—12-0 a.m. **SCHOOL CHILDREN.**  
11-0 a.m. Films.  
12-0—9-0 p.m. **EXHIBITION.**  
2-30 p.m. Lecture—"Mental Health."  
Dr. J. VALENTINE,  
Psychiatrist and Superintendent,  
Scalebar Park.

- 3-30 p.m. Films.  
 7-0 p.m. Country Dancing.  
     By Pupils of Woodend  
                     Secondary Modern School.  
     By Pupils of Saltaire Road  
                     Secondary Modern School.  
 Singing.  
     By Pupils of Mornington Road  
                                 Primary School.  
 8-15 p.m. Films.

#### FRIDAY, 11th MAY.

- 10-30—12-0 a.m. SCHOOL CHILDREN.  
 11-0 a.m. Films.  
 12-0—9-0 p.m. EXHIBITION.  
 2-30 p.m. Lecture—"General Health."  
                     Dr. J. LIEPER, M.O.H., Mexborough.  
 3-30 p.m. Films.  
 7-15 p.m. Films.  
 8-15 p.m. Private Film Show to Medical Audience.

#### Attendances.

Large numbers of school children were sent in groups, and furthermore the students of Bingley Training College paid repeated visits. As part of their training some nursery children also visited the Exhibition and were watched with a view to seeing the interest they exhibited. From midday the Exhibition was open to the public who attended in increasing numbers throughout the week. It was evident that another week would have brought the public in even greater numbers. Facilities were available for professional groups, Nurses, Doctors and Midwives. Lectures given filled the York Room on each occasion, and one of the high-lights was the Brains Trust held on Wednesday, 9th May.

#### Aims.

To give a general and synoptic but not exhaustive view of the range of the subject and to show the link between Local Authority and Local Health Authority in the discharge of the statutory and other health functions. Emphasis was laid on the scope of the subject and relationships with other services such as Public Utilities, Curative Medicine and the Regional Hospital Board. Facilities were provided to demonstrate special provisions for special groups in the community, e.g., expectant mothers, the young child, the aged person, the problem family.

Preventive medicine was represented in its widest sense, from infectious disease, immunology and environmental sanitation to such subjects as the prevention of road and home accidents.



## **Results.**

This is always difficult to assess since public health affects everyone personally and has a pervasive influence on the home. Again technical complexities made it difficult to feel that for the average person one visit was sufficient. Fortunately it was obvious that many realised this and it was a pleasure to observe many people paying a second and third visit. Public interest, however, was unique and led one to believe that in Shipley Division the population are sensitive to the subject, critical and alert on matters of public health and welfare. Undoubtedly this has been due to the influence of the Press and years of labour by Council members and officials. Interest evoked was often shown by apparently casual questions, and of course by remarks overheard. Help rendered was unstinted and obviously much enjoyment was derived. Thirty hours before the Opening Ceremony the Hall was empty, and much skill and ingenuity applied to relieve the qualms of the organisers. Appreciation must be expressed of the work of the Advisory Committee and others too numerous to mention, and it was fully realised that the nominal cost was but a fraction of the generous assistance given by Councils, Exhibitors, Public Utilities and individuals.

## **Hospitals.**

Some progress has been effected in the Care and After Care Services, and a notable increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital.

## **Convalescent Homes.**

Under the County Council's scheme 13 local patients were admitted to Convalescent Homes, travel arrangements being made where necessary. Patients were required to pay a proportion of the cost, according to their ability as assessed.

## **Home Help Service.**

Recruitment of suitable women as Home Helps against the competitive claims of industry proved a problem. The majority of women are in need of full-time, regular and guaranteed work, such as is offered by textile mills, and are wary of working as a Home Help without guaranteed employment. An awkward feature of the local service is the employment of salaried Home Helps paid for 44 hours a week, and for whom work must be found to provide full-time occupation. If for any reason employment at a particular case ceases unexpectedly, a casual worker may have to be taken off work to provide hourage for the salaried employee.

We may not at any one time exceed our permitted establishment of Home Helps. This does not permit flexibility to meet ever recurring emergencies, and may result in unfortunate reduction of allotted hours, or sometimes in terminating cases in need of extended help.



Demand exceeded authorised supply and the latter is well below what may be classed an optimum figure. I am of the opinion that the present establishment of 21 should be 25 in summer and between 30 and 35 in winter of "full time equivalent" Home Helps for the Shipley Division. Inflexible limits imposed checked needs, and a natural result is a reduction in hours granted or, on the other hand, cases being referred to the National Assistance Board. Scant consideration has been given to how much money this Service must save in hospital or institutional beds, how much suffering is relieved, how many accidents in the home prevented, and to what extent prevalent under-feeding in the aged is checked. For the social implications are evidently but dimly perceived. Have the persons responsible for policy really studied the habits of the aged, how they live, their tendency to deteriorate, the influence on their health of forgetfulness, of petty falls and the increasing tendency for the aged person to neglect him or herself and eke existence on a pittance? Apart from poverty, physical help in housework is frequently required and no responsible Medical Officer of Health would pretend that the present scheme more than touches the fringe of possible needs. Residential Homes and hospital provisions accommodate only 2% of elderly persons.

In a few cases it was necessary for the patient to refuse help on account of the assessed charge. Long-continued cases of chronic sickness and infirmity find particular difficulty in meeting payments for help received. In some families each increment in wages to meet the cost of living raises the charges in the assessments scale.

Probably most important of all is the need for training of Home Helps which would produce more efficient staff and promote confidence in the service.

This much is certain, the Service has come to stay, is bound to develop and even now we cannot gauge its potentialities. Financial implications require further research. If more work is expected of the aged, then more provision is required for the infirm aged partner who may be left in the home.

#### TOTAL TABLE FOR HOME HELP WORK. DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

##### Cases provided with Home Helps during 1951.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.		Hours employed.		%
Illness (excluding aged) ...	109	...	20,469	...	37
Lying-in ... ..	76	...	5,976	...	11
Expectant Mothers ... ..	18	...	1,385	...	3
Aged Persons ... ..	127	...	24,646	...	45
School Children ... ..	18	...	1,654	...	3
Mentally Defective ... ..	3	...	905	...	2
	<hr/>	...	<hr/>	...	<hr/>
	351	...	55,035	...	100
	<hr/>	...	<hr/>	...	<hr/>

### **General Administration.**

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

### **General Administration.**

Although development of the Public Health Department since 1948 by centralising the Divisional Office at Shipley was anticipated, the rate of increase would have been difficult to forecast. For example, correspondence alone in four years increased by 300% and this does not merely represent work classifiable as "passed to you for reference." Problems giving concern to the Medical Officer of Health include the need for more space for the staff: additional storage accommodation for files and records: rooms for interviewing the public: separate accommodation for the Home Help Service: separate accommodation for typing. No easy solution occurs as the present office is central, modern, convenient, and ideally situated for co-operation with Shipley Council Departments, the Divisional Education Office and other County and L.A. Departments. In my opinion the contiguity of the Health and Education Offices is a fundamental necessity for adequate administration of the School Health Service, as rapid and immediate personal contact must be established between the entire staff of each department. Again the Sanitary staff must be immediately available to advise County staff on environmental matters. Whilst appreciating our present difficulties, on balance the merits of administrative contact outweigh the lack of facilities although I regret our inability to offer enquirers the degree of privacy they might otherwise enjoy.

Accommodation in the Department is available for Health Visitors and Mental Health Social Workers, and a distinctive feature of the Department is the high percentage of professional workers employed "in the field." A representative sample includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, Duly Authorised Officer and Home Helps. The Medical Officer of Health has the assistance of a Deputy (Dr. H. Gray), Dr. G. Buckle and Dr. M. M. Neil, while Consultants of the Regional Hospital Board are available in Clinics for Orthopaedics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and when necessary an Obstetric Consultant is on call.

### **Laboratory Service.**

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great

service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

### Bacteriological Examinations, 1951.

Number of Specimens examined	Division		Bingley	
	... Positive	2,620 Negative	... Positive	1,455 Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	407	1649	83	301
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	2	188	1	98
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria...	—	6	—	3
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	—	12	—	4
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	18	121	1	5
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	55	105	1	6
Widal Tests ... ..	—	22	—	2
Skin Swabs (Staph. Aureus)	3	—	—	—
Skin Swabs (Shigella Sonnei)	—	32	—	3
	<hr/> 485	<hr/> 2135	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 422

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

#### Whooping Cough.

This infection was prevalent throughout the year with its highest incidence in the second quarter. 161 cases were notified without fatality. The West Riding County Council have issued a vaccine to doctors and clinics for free immunisation and this is at present used on request of the parent. No general issue of prophylactic has yet been made by the Ministry of Health and we are awaiting the extended trials of various vaccines by the Medical Research Council. Until results are carefully sifted it is not proposed to conduct a campaign as there is some lingering doubt as to the validity of the high claims made by various manufacturers of vaccine and the ultimate problem will only be solved by organised group research.

#### Measles.

194 cases were notified, 2 of whom were admitted to hospital and 2 deaths occurred. The highest incidence was in the first quarter when the weather is most severe, sunlight minimal, colds and other respiratory diseases most prevalent. Although the disease is growing progressively milder, 2 deaths remind us that Measles is not without menace to the young infant.

#### Poliomyelitis.

Only 1 case was notified during the year.

## **Paratyphoid B.**

Four pupils of a Girls' Secondary School in Bradford were notified. The undoubted origin was in the school itself. It required vigilance to control the possibility of secondary spread and isolation. Observation of contacts, submission of suitable specimens and the exclusion of contacts in the catering trade successfully checked the infection. Families unfortunate enough to be infected proved most co-operative and helpful in carrying out instructions and rendering all possible help.

## **Tuberculosis.**

17 cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis (10 males and 7 females) were notified, and the corresponding figures for Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were a total of 4 (4 females). 5 deaths (2 males and 3 females) were notified from Pulmonary Tuberculosis infection; no deaths were attributed to Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

One Health Visitor specialised in Tuberculosis attends the open sessions of the Divisional Clinic and is responsible for home visitation and problems arising therefrom. Her centre of work is therefore Farr Royd, where she meets patients, discusses their problems and, under the Chest Physician, familiarises herself with the condition of each person. The Health Visitor sees the Medical Officer of Health weekly on housing and other preventive health problems, traces contacts and advises on B.C.G. immunisation. The preventive character of her specialised work and experience are proving invaluable. I am indebted to the Chest Physician and his staff for their unfailing assistance and guidance. Admission to Hospital through the Bed Bureau in Bradford has been further expedited, and there is no considerable delay in admission of cases.

## **Scabies and Verminous Infestation.**

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurse's room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment.

There has been a rapid decline in the number of cases of Scabies since the end of the war. During 1951 only 20 cases and contacts attended for cleansing from the Division. Secondary infections are few and, generally speaking, one treatment suffices. One routine session is held weekly with a nurse in attendance.



### Louse Infestation.

This continues to be persistently present among a percentage of the population, particularly the pre-school and school child, although it is difficult to estimate its prevalence in the young adolescent. The control of louse infestation is a perennial problem, usually identified with School Medicine. Reports are submitted monthly to each group of School Managers and the total number of infested cases and the follow-up in connection with each given. The general principle adopted is that the mother is in the first case encouraged to co-operate, and where a case is found either of louse infestation or nits, other members of the family are examined. The reservoir of infection for most school children is generally the member of the "problem family." Such are the methods of treatment available and their efficacy that there is no reasonable excuse for a child continuing to be infested over a period. By tact, persistence and conscientious application, the School Nurses and Health Visitors have enormously reduced the incidence of infestation in the population.

### Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

#### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in the Division who at 31st December, 1951, had completed a course of immunisation.

Age:	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
Number immunised	47	526	731	757	767	4,232	3,392	10,458
Est. child population			5,379				8,359	13,738
Percentage immunised			52.69			91.21		76.12

Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Age at Immunization	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Total
Under 1	29	16	8	—	53
1—	275	119	61	19	474
2—	53	19	14	2	88
3—	17	8	2	1	28
4—	8	16	—	2	26
5—	14	21	8	—	43
6—	8	7	1	—	16
7—	1	—	1	—	2
8—	1	1	—	—	2
9—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	—	—	—	—	—
11—	—	—	—	—	—
12—	—	1	—	—	1
	406	208	95	24	733

Number of children given a "Boosting" dose on school entry during the year ended 31st December, 1951:—

Shipley	...	223
Bingley	...	150
Baildon	...	73
Denholme	...	14
		—
Total	...	460
		—

The intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

### Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year ended 31st December, 1951.

Age at Vaccination	Shipley Vacc.	Shipley Re- Vacc.	Bingley Vacc.	Bingley Re- Vacc.	Baildon Vacc.	Baildon Re- Vacc.	Denholme Vacc.	Denholme Re- Vacc.	Total Vacc.	Total Re- Vacc.
Under 1	100	—	48	—	32	—	4	—	184	—
1—	17	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	28	—
2—	5	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	12	—
3—	4	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	8	1
4—	2	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	5	1
5—	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	5	1
6—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1
7—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
8—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
9—	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	1
10—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
11—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2
12—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
13—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
14—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
15+	14	52	10	20	5	17	4	2	33	91
<hr/>										
	151	59	74	24	53	19	10	2	288	104

### Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.



## Mental Health.

The Medical Officer of Health discussed the after care of discharged patients with Superintendents of Mental Hospitals. Although routine notice of discharge reaches the Department, there is no accompanying request forthcoming to follow up the case. After Care is, however, a statutory duty imposed upon the Local Health Authority, although this cannot be implemented without a specific request from the Psychiatrist. Whilst fully recognising the innumerable problems confronting the Alienist, I cannot accept that an Almoner operating from the Hospital can establish close and frequent relationship, acquire a full knowledge of the patient and his surroundings, maintain records and follow up the course of the patient's history after his discharge as "relieved," nor in my opinion are the multiple personal and domestic problems affecting both in and out-patients adequately investigated either in relation to the past history of the patient or his environment. Repercussions of this void frequently reach all Welfare Department, e.g., urgent housing requirements and family matters on the care of children and need for marriage guidance. The problem whether a case can be supervised so as to prevent re-admission needs investigation and cannot be unravelled within the walls of a Mental Hospital. Is there sufficient knowledge of the social history of the patient, familiarity with his place of employment or a knowledge of his family relationships which factors must greatly influence his mental state? For the Health Department should know the home, the work, the marriage partner, relatives, the children and other facets of the patient's life, and this could be substantially increased through the co-operation of the family Doctor. The real danger is regarding the patient as an isolated clinical case. At the present time sources of information on and guidance for a patient are untapped. This is a field of study and research which, if explored, would greatly benefit persons mentally ill.

The Occupation Centre for children classified "ineducable" was continued throughout the year at Bingley, and training for children from both Keighley and Shipley Divisions. Children are conveyed to the Centre by 'bus or taxi from central points, and meals and milk provided by the Education Department from Mornington Road School.

Medical examinations, medical records, clinic facilities with Health Visitors in attendance, are maintained. Modern equipment has been provided for formal training and free play, and Occupational Therapy undertaken.

There is one Supervisor and three members of the staff who also accompany the children to and from the Centre. As mentioned in last year's report there is a lack of modern amenities for washing, and no adjoining grounds for outdoor exercise. The Centre has given valuable training in most cases, and even in the very difficult child, at least much relief is afforded the parent. Staff have been loyal and hard working, operating as they do against many difficulties which can only be effectively overcome by transfer to the new 'ad hoc' Centre at Keighley.

The parents of the children at the Centre formed a Committee which has been most co-operative, active and generous in their assistance to the children.

### Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1951.

				Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
...				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under	Statutory	Supervision	...	12	10	22	14	13	27
Under	Guardianship	...	...	—	—	—	2	2	4
Taken to	"Places of Safety"...			1	—	1	—	—	—
Admitted to	Institutions			1	2	3	—	—	—
Died or removed from	Area...			—	—	—	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:-									
In	Occupation	Centre	...	10	7	17	—	2	2
At home	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Bye-Laws.

Reference should be made to the Report for 1949.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

### WATER SUPPLY.

During the year the water supply of the district was satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity.

The Council's Water Engineer informs me that 104 samples were taken of raw water and that of these 85 were satisfactory. 5 samples were taken for chemical analysis in regard to taste and of these 2 were unsatisfactory.

51 samples of public water supplies were taken by my Department after distribution for bacteriological examination and of these 3 were unsatisfactory.

14 samples of water were examined as to plumbo solvent action and all of these were reported as being satisfactory.

The number of dwellinghouses and premises on public supplies is 7,430. There are 116 houses on private supplies and these are houses which are out of reach of public supplies. No houses are supplied by means of stand pipes.

27 samples of water from private supplies were taken during 1951 and of these 17 were bacteriologically unsatisfactory. 7 samples were obtained for chemical analysis; of these 1 was unsatisfactory.

Steps were taken to remedy all unsatisfactory supplies.

### Sewerage.

Work on the construction of new Sewage Disposal Works continued during the year and the Council's Sewage Works Manager informs me that four new storm water tanks were complete and working together with storm water pipe to outfall. Work on the filters and humus tanks was proceeding.

### Redrainage.

During the year 227 drains were tested and 48 were reconstructed. An appreciable amount of time was spent in dealing with flooded cellars which were generally due to choked subsoil drains.

### Closet accommodation.

Considering the rural character of the area it is very well served with public sewers and these facilities are available in every village with the exception of Low Springs. The percentage of closets on the water-carriage system is 93.5. The few remaining privies and pail closets are chiefly on farms.

The scheme for conversion of waste water closets by means of payment of grant was proceeding satisfactorily by the end of the year. 47 conversions having been carried out, 6 waste water closets were abolished. The majority of these were done by the Department's own staff, the average cost being £27-2-10.

The following table gives the details of the sanitary accommodation of the district.—

**Number and Types of Closet Accommodation, etc.,  
in the District, December 31st, 1951.**

Division	Water Closets	Through Closets	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Midden Closets	Ash Places	Dust Bins
Bingley ...	3,672	0	281	21	0	1	2,710
Cottingley ...	789	0	4	2	0	0	635
Harden ...	408	0	2	21	0	0	342
Crossflatts ...	783	5	5	1	0	1	593
Micklethwaite	179	0	1	16	0	1	62
Cullingworth	274	0	5	38	3	0	490
Gilstead ...	293	0	0	2	1	0	239
Eldwick ...	263	0	0	42	21	0	349
Wilsden ...	856	0	2	42	14	1	598
Totals ...	7,718	5	300	185	39	4	6,018

**Public Cleansing.**

Labour difficulties eased during the year and it was possible to give a service comparable to that which obtained in 1939. Normally all bins (with the exception of a few in remote areas) are emptied weekly, the only exceptions being at Easter, Whitsun and Christmas, when the men receive two days' holiday on each occasion. The service closes down during the Bingley holiday week. The men's remaining week's holiday is taken on a rota. Only one pre-war refuse vehicle remained in service and this will be replaced in 1952.

The market for waste paper became inflationary during the year and very high prices were realised. The total income from this source was £4,829-19-11 but by the end of the year a decline had set in. The high prices brought in many competitors for waste paper and the Council's collections suffered accordingly.

Disposal of refuse was concentrated at Gilstead and Harden Memorial Hall. In both cases constructional tipping is being carried out with a view to providing sports fields for the villages concerned.

Street cleansing was satisfactorily maintained and the Lewin Sweeper completed its fifth year of service.

The Karrier Gulley Emptying Machine is now in its third year and cleared 17,079 gulleys at a cost of 11½d. per gulley. 132 cesspools were emptied. During the year the old Dennis Gulley Emptier was sold to a private firm for a very satisfactory price.

The staff and equipment of the Cleansing Department was as follows at the end of the year:—

Employees.			Vehicles	
Refuse Collectors ...	...	15	Dennis Refuse Vehicles ...	2
Tip Attendants ...	...	3	Karrier Bantam Vehicles ...	2
Balers and Sorters .....		2	Karrier Gulley Emptier ...	1
Gulley Machine Operatives		2	Lewin Sweeper Collector	1
Disinfector and Rodent			Street Orderly Trucks ...	4
Operative		1		
Mechanical Sweeper Driver		1		
Street Orderlies ...	...	4		



## Public Conveniences.

A long felt need was satisfied with the erection of Public Conveniences at Cullingworth during the year. Consideration of provision of Conveniences at Eldwick was postponed.

The following is a list of the public conveniences in the district.

	W.C.s. Ladies'	W.C.s. Gent's.	Urinals
Dubb Lane, Bingley ... ..	—	—	1
Wellington Street, Bingley ... ..	2	1	1
Main Street, Bingley ... ..	5	4	1
Main Street, Bingley ... ..	—	—	1
Ferncliffe, Bingley ... ..	—	—	1
Myrtle Park (Tennis Courts) Bingley	3	2	1
Myrtle Park (Beech Street Entrance) ...	—	2	1
Myrtle Park (Band Stand) ... ..	2	—	—
Prince of Wales Park, Bingley ... ..	2	2	1
Keighley Road, Crossflatts ... ..	1	1	1
Cottingley Bar ... ..	1	1	1
Harden ... ..	1	1	1
Wilsden (Main Street) ... ..	—	—	1
Wilsden (Royd House) ... ..	1	1	1
Cullingworth (Station Road) ... ..	2	1	1

## Public Mortuary.

During the year the difficulty in securing a Mortuary Attendant was overcome. 35 bodies were received.

## Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

During the year 2,349 inspections were made and details of this work are given on page 34.

## Shops and Offices.

During the year 15 inspections were made as regards evening closure hours and during the winter the time for closing was fixed at 7 p.m. Routine inspections of shops in regard to heating, ventilation and provision of sanitary and washing accommodation were continued.

## Camping Sites.

The moveable dwelling problem became more acute during the year and enquiries as to the possibility of stationing moveable dwellings in the district were numerous. There is an increasing tendency to occupy these dwellings all the year round, which, I think, is to be deplored. After all, caravans are designed for temporary occupation only, when the occupants spend most of their time in the open air. The standards of sanitation, height of rooms, available floor space, stability, and protection against fire are grossly below accepted housing standards, and the trend in favour of permanent occupation is dangerous.

Broadly speaking, camping is confined to five licensed sites but there are a number of semi-moveable structures in the more remote parts of the area which have been in existence for over 20 years. Some of these are old buses and trams and are detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood.

The conditions attached to camping licences were made much more stringent in 1950. I hope that in due course further action can be taken to bring all temporary and moveable dwellings up to satisfactory standards.

### Atmospheric Pollution.

In collaboration with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, apparatus for the recording of atmospheric pollution in the form of deposited impurities and sulphur dioxide has been established in Myrtle Park and at St. Ives.

The following are the results of the monthly readings.

Month.	Myrtle Park		St. Ives.	
	Rainfall (inches)	Deposit in tons per sq. mile.	Rainfall (inches).	Deposit in tons per sq. mile.
January ... ..	3.0	8.48	3.1	7.23
February ... ..	3.5	12.87	3.2	9.59
March ... ..	3.5	10.53	3.4	8.16
April ... ..	1.7	6.84	1.5	9.52
May ... ..	4.1	14.23	4.2	8.93
June ... ..	1.0	14.20	1.0	4.03
July ... ..	No Record		2.4	7.26
August ... ..	4.3	8.42	4.3	17.34
September ... ..	2.2	12.05	2.3	26.44
October ... ..	1.2	6.57	1.3	7.33
November... ..	6.1	13.31	7.8	23.46
December ... ..	5.1	14.89	5.9	17.58

During the year 39 observations were made of factory chimneys. Two excessive emissions of black smoke were noted and steps taken to remedy same.

The writer was re-elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the West Riding Regional Smoke Abatement Committee during the year.

### Eradication of Vermin.

During the year 38 inspections were made in this connection. 93 inspections were made of the houses and furniture of prospective Council tenants.

The methods of disinfection included the use of H.C.N., D.D.T., and Gammexane.



## Rodent Destruction.

The Council is the responsible Authority under the prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949 and a full time Rodent Operative and Disinfecter is employed.

During the year two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out. 3 major and 74 minor infestations were dealt with. The estimated number of rats killed was 2,302. The poisons used were Arsenic, Red Squill, and Zinc Phosphide, Preliminary tests of the new preparation "Warfarin" were most encouraging and this 'non poisonous' anti-coagulant is especially useful in premises where it is difficult to secure a good 'take' of ordinary poisons. 24 infestations of mice were remedied, the estimated kill being 260.

## Canal Boats.

During the year 5 canal boats were inspected. Conditions on board were generally good but the following contraventions of the Regulations were discovered.

Certificate not carried	...	...	1
Absence of proper water vessel	...	...	2
Cabin not water tight	...	...	1

## Factories.

During the year 38 inspections were made of the sanitary accommodation of factories, most of which is now of a satisfactory standard.

The following list shows the varied industries carried on in local factories:—

- Blacksmith.
- Boot and Shoe Repairing.
- Burling and Mending.
- Concrete Blocks Manufacture.
- Confectionery.
- Cotton and Wadding Manufacture.
- Cotton Yarn Dyeing.
- Dry Cleaning of Clothes.
- Egg Grading and Packing.
- Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.
- Engine Makers.
- Fat Boiling and Refining.
- Firewood Making.
- Football and Leather Belt Lace Making.
- Furniture Repairing.
- Gut Scraping.
- Ironfounding.
- Jewellery Repairing.
- Joinery.
- Leather Tanning and Currying.
- Machine-Tool Makers.
- Monumental Masonry.
- Mortar Grinding.

Motor Repairing.  
Motor Vehicle Body Manufacture.  
Paint Grinding.  
Paper and Cardboard Manufacture.  
Paper Pressing.  
Photography.  
Pin and Belt Making.  
Plastic Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture.  
Plumbing.  
Printing and Bookbinding.  
Provender.  
Reed and Heald Making.  
Sheet Metal Working.  
Soap Making.  
Spring Making.  
Tailoring.  
Textile Leather Making.  
Warpdressing.  
Willeying.  
Wood Bobbin Making.  
Woodworking.  
Woodworking Machinery Making.  
Woollen Rug Weaving.  
Woolcombing.  
Wool Sorting.  
Worsted Spinning.  
Worsted Weaving.  
Worsted Winding and Reeling.  
Wool Waste Cleaning.

15 inspections were made of outworkers premises.

### HOUSING.

No less than 1,270 houses were inspected during the year. This total includes 844 re-visits to ensure that notices had been complied with for it becomes more and more difficult to obtain compliance with requirements.

The control of rents at unrealistic levels makes it very difficult for the Sanitary Inspector who has to enforce those provisions of the Housing Acts which require that landlords shall maintain their property in all respects reasonably fit for habitation. The ever increasing cost of building repairs means that essential maintenance work such as pointing and painting is put off from year to year, and far from securing any improvement in the older houses one finds that their condition is gradually worsening.

During the year 76 new Council houses were erected and many of the tenancies of these houses were given to families living under insanitary conditions. Fourteen cases of overcrowding were relieved but 29 houses were still overcrowded at the end of the year. Eighteen new cases of overcrowding were discovered.

Five houses were closed for human habitation.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

The campaign for cleaner food received encouraging support in Bingley during the year. Byelaws dealing with this matter were adopted in 1950 and the Council also resolved to use special powers in connection with the registration of food hawkers contained in the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, although these do not become operative until 1952.

Steps were taken to ensure that the provision of the new Byelaws were made known to all food handlers and a suggested code of practice for the various food trades was drawn up and issued. A number of lectures were given during the winter months on food handling and these were illustrated by means of films and film strips. 108 food shops were inspected and the position as regards provision of washing facilities may be regarded as satisfactory.

### Meat and other Foods.

113 visits were paid to shops and places where food is prepared. Eighteen carcasses of meat were inspected, together with quantities of other foodstuffs.

The following foods were condemned:—

January—December, 1951.

	lbs.		lbs.
Apricots ... ..	22	Margarine ... ..	2½
Bacon and Ham ... ..	210¼	Pears ... ..	6¼
Beans ... ..	1	Peas ... ..	2½
Butter ... ..	2	Pilchards ... ..	4½
Cheese ... ..	8¾	Pickles ... ..	6¼
Chicken ... ..	2¾	Plums ... ..	29½
Cornflour ... ..	33	Pork ... ..	5½
Eggs ... ..	16	Rabbit ... ..	3
Evaporated Milk ... ..	234¾	Raspberries ... ..	108
Fowl ... ..	2½	Salmon ... ..	9½
Fruit Salad ... ..	1	Tomatoes ... ..	43¼
Gelatine ... ..	17¾	Tongue ... ..	12¾
Grape Fruit ... ..	1	Tunnyfish ... ..	1¼
Ground Rice ... ..	12		
Jellied Veal ... ..	4		
Lard ... ..	1		
Luncheon Meat ... ..	17¼		

The number of persons registered for the sale of ice cream was 59. Only one person is manufacturing ice cream and he submitted plans for erection of a new ice cream manufactory.

### Milk Supply.

Considerable attention was paid to the milk supply of the district and 110 samples were submitted for examination by means of the

biological test. Three of these proved to be positive and the animals concerned were slaughtered. 109 samples of milk were examined by means of the methylene blue test, 14 proving to be unsatisfactory. The producers concerned were notified to the County Milk Production Officer. A sample of pasteurised milk satisfied the "Phosphatase" test.

Distribution of milk is carried out by the following persons:—

Distributors of Ordinary Milk	5
„ „ T.T. Milk ...	23
„ „ Pasteurised Milk	17
„ „ Sterilised Milk	7

### SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE.

DWELLINGHOUSES	Inspec- tions.	Re- Inspec- tions.
Inspected and recorded under Housing Act, 1936 ... ..	21	71
Inspected under Public Health Acts ...	405	773
Inspected re overcrowding cases ...	16	13
Inspected re verminous condition ...	22	16
Houses disinfested ... ..	6	—
Houses disinfected ... ..	1	—
Infectious cases visited ... ..	15	—
Water closets inspected ... ..	138	105
Privy closets inspected ... ..	—	2
Pail closets inspected ... ..	5	4
Waste water closets inspected ... ..	55	4
Ash receptacles inspected ... ..	208	49
Houses of proposed Council tenants in- spected ... ..	93	—
Council houses inspected ... ..	62	—
DRAINAGE		
Visits to work in progress ... ..	293	—
New drains approved after test ... ..	43	—
New drains disapproved after test ... ..	7	—
Old drains tested ... ..	74	—
Old drains found defective ... ..	17	—
Old drains inspected ... ..	153	—
FOOD INSPECTION		
Home killed carcasses inspected ... ..	18	—
Visits under Council's Food Byelaws and Food and Drugs Act:—		
Cafes; other food premises ... ..	16	22
Bakehouses ... ..	13	6
Grocers' shops ... ..	20	36
Visits to ice cream premises ... ..	6	8
Dairies inspected ... ..	4	—
Inspections under Milk and Dairies Regs.	14	44
Licensed premises inspected ... ..	2	1

# Sanitary Inspections Made—(continued).

	Inspections.	Re-Inspections.
<b>SMOKE EMISSION</b>		
Chimneys observed ... ..	32	1
<b>FACTORIES</b>		
Sanitary accommodation of factories inspected ... ..	6	32
Outworkers' premises ... ..	15	—
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>		
Visits to sources ... ..	20	—
Streams inspected re pollution ... ..	13	3
Domestic services examined ... ..	56	34
Water samples obtained ... ..	87	—
<b>MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS</b>		
Canal boats ... ..	5	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds ... ..	46	11
Piggeries ... ..	1	—
Public Conveniences ... ..	40	5
Refuse tips and Salvage depot ... ..	396	—
Sanitary Accommodation of Schools ... ..	17	2
Rodent infestations ... ..	38	—
Visits with Surveyor ... ..	8	—
Interviews with owners and contractors ... ..	133	—
Preliminary Notices issued ... ..	307	—
Statutory Notices issued ... ..	80	—
Shops Act Inspection ... ..	1	1
Rag Flock Act Inspection ... ..	6	—
Emergency Cooking Facilities (Civil Defence) ... ..	116	—
<b>Sanitary Improvements Effected, 1951.</b>		
<b>TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS</b>		
Moveable dwelling removed from district from temporary site ... ..		2
<b>PUBLIC CONVENIENCES</b>		
Repairs to conveniences ... ..		17
<b>VERMIN</b>		
Infestations of rats and mice treated (see Rodent Destruction Section)		
Infestations of bed bugs eradicated ... ..		3
Other infestations treated ... ..		1
<b>REFUSE ACCOMMODATION</b>		
Ashplace abolished and dustbins provided ... ..		2
Additional dustbins provided ... ..		5
Dustbins renewed after notice ... ..		90
Closet pails renewed after notice ... ..		2



# **Sanitary Improvements Effected—(continued).**

Dustbins sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	233
Closets pails sold	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hire bins issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	84

## **HOUSING**

Overcrowding cases remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Nuisance from dampness abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Repairs to stairs, handrails and balustrades	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
House doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Window frames repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Opening window area provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fixtures renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Repairs to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Glazed earthenware sink provided in lieu of insanitary stone sink	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cooking accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Internal plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Mastic and putty pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Defective flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dangerous walls made safe	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed earthenware sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dangerous outbuildings made safe	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Undertaking not to relet basement dwelling accepted	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective paving repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective wall pointing renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Washing accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from smoke abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Timber affected by dry rot removed timber renewed and precautions taken against recurrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
P.N. etc., in rent book	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chimney stack repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Additional w.c. provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE**

Choked Sewers released	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Choked drains released	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Defective drain relaid	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Proper means of drainage provided to buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Septic tanks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Eaves gutters and fallpipes renewed and repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Waste Water Closets converted	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Street gulleys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Waste Water Closets abolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Waste Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

# Sanitary Improvements Effected—(continued).

## WATER SUPPLY

Service pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
Service pipes cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pollution of stream abated	...	...	...	...	...	1

## FACTORIES

Repairs to conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	8
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

## LICENSED PREMISES

Conveniences repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
New conveniences provided in lieu of dilapidated structures	...	...	...	...	...	4

## FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES

Surround provided to sink	...	...	...	...	...	2
Premises redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	4
Hot water supply provided	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wash hand basin provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hypochlorite in use on ice cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Glazed earthenware sink provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refrigerator provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head covers provided for employees of the Wholesale	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Distribution	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour bin provided in bakehouse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Keeping animals discontinued	...	...	...	...	...	1
Canopy provided over cooking apparatus at food premises	...	...	...	...	...	1
Double sink and drainer provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Artificial lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

## NUISANCES

Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accumulation of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gas leak repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5
Excessive emission of smoke from factory premises reduced	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance from boiling pig food remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petrol fumes	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bin for waste food provided	...	...	...	...	...	1

## MILK AND DAIRIES

Contraventions of Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	...	...	...	...	13
remedied	...	...	...	...	...	

W. E. COOKE,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

# DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	
Domiciliary ... ..	291	7	298	30%
Private Nursing Homes ...	73	1	74	8%
Maternity Hospitals ... ..	598	15	613	62%
	<hr/> 962	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 985	<hr/> 100%

## Maternity Services.

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Totals.
Domiciliary Cases			
County Midwives ... ..	276	21	297
Private Midwives ... ..	1	—	1
	<hr/> 277	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 298
Private Nursing Homes ... ..	33	8	41
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)			
Shipley Maternity Home ...	407	77	484
Bingley Hospital ... ..	3	—	3
	<hr/> 720	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 826

## Births Outside the Division

Domiciliary ... ..	3
Nursing Homes ... ..	49
Hospitals ... ..	136
	<hr/> 188
Keighley St. John's ... ..	15
Halifax General ... ..	10
Bradford St. Luke's ... ..	96
Staincliffe General Hospital ...	7
Victoria Hospital, Keighley ...	2
Halifax Royal Infirmary ... ..	2
Other Hospitals ... ..	4
	<hr/> 136

### **Maternity Home.**

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

No substantial change was recorded in day-to-day management, and General Practitioners in the area continue to attend their patients, the services of the Consultant being available for consultation and emergencies. Dr. Buckle conducts the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic held each Wednesday forenoon for women booked for delivery in the Home. This close liaison between the Medical Officer of Local Authority, Regional Board staff and the General Medical Practitioner Service overcomes difficulties inherent in the National Health Service Act.

### **Admissions.**

Miss Beaulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

484 women were delivered, 274 from Shipley, 142 from Bingley, and many of the remaining 68 were from Baildon. 7 cases were emergency admissions and 35 women additionally entered for ante-natal care. Average stay 8.34 days. 10.53 days was the average stay in lying-in-beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.77.

### **Special Statistics.**

There were 6 forceps deliveries out of 484 cases. There were 6 stillbirths and 8 neo-natal deaths. 4 women received blood transfusions.

### **Consultant Service.**

101 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 137. Mr. Craig also paid 35 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 6 babies, Mr. Mortimer Shaw 1 baby, and Mr. Naylor 1 baby.

### **Transfers.**

11 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 9 to St. Luke's. 454 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 16 other sedatives.

### **The Infant.**

13 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 66 received complementary feeds. Of 40 babies who were  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less at birth, 28 were discharged alive.

## Midwives Acts.

### Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother ... ..	Nil
(b) Child ... ..	9
(2) Stillbirths ... ..	9
(3) Laying out dead body ... ..	3
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding ... ..	47
(5) Liability to be a source of infection ... ..	2

On account of contact with a case of:—

Scarlet Fever ... .. 1

Pemphigus and other diseases ... .. 1

(6) Medical Aid Notices:—

	No. issued because of compli- cations arising during/in				Total
	Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	
Domiciliary Cases					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act...	6	58	4	13	81
(ii) Others ... ..	2	2	—	2	6
Cases in Institutions ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	8	60	4	15	87

### Analgesia in Childbirth.

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.	
(i) Domiciliary ... ..	8
(ii) Private Nursing Homes ... ..	1
(iii) Institutions ... ..	8
(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ...	Nil
(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:	
(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	Nil
(ii) In use at the end of year ... ..	8
(d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year ... ..	231

### Infectious Disease.

There were 3 cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth, 2 of these being cases of Puerperal Pyrexia in the Maternity Home, Shipley. There was one case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.



## Maternal Deaths.

There was one death, due to pelvic disproportion following Caesarian section.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average Rate for 10 years	
										1951	
Shipley ...	10.6	3.6	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	2.6
Bingley ...	6.3	3.2	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	3.0
Baildon ...	nil	7.4	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.3
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5

## Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 18.

## Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers. In the Table appended the discrepancy between the number of mothers treated and those rendered dentally fit, viz., 57 against 49 is accounted for by mothers awaiting dentures or, on the other hand, when these have been supplied, failing to have all fillings completed. I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

### Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined ...	...	...	...	...	122	63
Needing Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	91	63
Treated ...	...	...	...	...	57	63
Made Dentally Fit ...	...	...	...	...	49	—

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions ...	...	...	...	...	221	117
Anæsthetics: Local ...	...	...	...	...	—	4
General ...	...	...	...	...	45	47
Fillings ...	...	...	...	...	41	41
Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment ...	...	...	...	...	26	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	—	84
Dentures provided ...	...	...	...	...	32	—

### Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

		Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House	...	46	100	794
Bingley	...	37	61	98

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Hickson and Miss Rex.

### Recuperative Homes.

One mother was afforded accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home.

### Clinics.

#### Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC		Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attend- ances	Average Attend- ances per Session
Somerset House	...	96	248	946	10
Maternity Home	...	197	586	4430	22
Total, Shipley	...		834	5376	
Bingley	...	47	133	505	11
Baildon	...	12	30	76	6
* Denholme	...	26	8	32	1
Totals for Division			1005	5989	

\* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Premature Babies born to mothers resident in the Division, showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Transferred to Institution	A=Artificially Fed B=Breast Fed	Duration of Pregnancy	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy
HOSPITAL BIRTHS									
		lbs. ozs.							
F	3/1/51	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	3/1/51	4 13	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	Breoch Pneumonia
M	13/1/51	2 13	—	—	30 weeks	13/1/51	1 hour 10 mins.	Prematurity	Prem. labour
F	15/1/51	4 14	—	—	32 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	17/1/51	— 15	—	—	—	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	28/1/51	4 14	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Surgical rupture of membranes because of anencephalus
M	3/2/51	3 10	—	—	33 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Toxæmia
F	10/2/51	2 0	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	11/2/51	4 14	—	A	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	20/2/51	5 6	—	A	37 weeks	—	—	—	Albuminuria
F	23/2/51	4 15	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Breech
M	9/3/51	5 2	—	B 3/52	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	20/3/51	5 4	—	B 6/12	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	30/3/51	3 14	—	B	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	30/3/51	2 15½	—	B	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	1/4/51	5 6	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Raised blood pressure
M	7/4/51	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	10/4/51	2 days 13 hours	Congenital Heart	—
M	12/4/51	4 6	—	B + A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	12/4/51	4 4	—	B + A	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	14/4/51	5 2	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	16/4/51	4 8	—	B 1/12	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	5/5/51	3 0	—	—	20 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth—Prematurity	Retained Placenta
F	14/5/51	5 5	—	B + A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy Medicinal and surgical induction
F	19/5/51	3 6	—	A	27 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia of Pregnancy Medical induction
F	20/5/51	5 1	—	B	39 weeks	—	—	—	Pneumonia
F	26/5/51	5 4	—	A	32 weeks	—	—	—	Premature rupture of membranes
F	3/6/51	2 2	—	—	38 weeks	5/6/51	2 days 5½ hours	Prematurity	—
F	5/6/51	5 1	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	Caesarian Section contracted pelvis
M	15/6/51	5 8	—	A	40 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
M	15/6/51	5 0	—	A	40 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
M	18/6/51	5 3	—	A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Overtaxed heart for last month of pregnancy
F	5/7/51	5 3	—	B + A	36 weeks	—	—	—	Breech (4 hours labour)
F	15/7/51	5 0	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	16/7/51	3 10	—	?	33 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	19/7/51	5 7	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/7/51	4 8	—	B 2/52	32 weeks	—	—	—	Ante-partum hæmorrhage
M	12/8/51	5 0	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	15/8/51	5 5	—	B	34 weeks	—	—	—	Toxæmia
F	19/8/51	4 0	—	B + A	34 weeks	—	—	—	Hypertension and swelling of ankles
M	27/8/51	3 9	—	A	33 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	28/8/51	4 15	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	31/8/51	4 15	—	B 2/52	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	12/9/51	4 7	—	—	36 weeks	13/9/51	28½ hours	Broncho Pneumonia	—
F	19/9/51	2 6	—	—	28 weeks (Twin)	24/9/51	5 days 8½ hours	Prematurity	—
F	19/9/51	2 13	—	—	28 weeks (Twin)	19/9/51	8 hours	Prematurity	—
F	21/9/51	2 0	—	—	30 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	26/9/51	4 8	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	26/9/51	5 5	—	B	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	13/10/51	4 3	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	—	High blood pressure Drug induction of labour
M	29/10/51	4 2	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Albuminuria
F	24/11/51	5 6	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Infection of bladder
M	26/11/51	2 4	—	—	35 weeks	26/11/51	—	Toxæmia and Prematurity	Toxæmia of Pregnancy Foetus not developed
M	29/11/51	4 10	—	B	40 weeks	27/12/51	28 days	Asphyxiation due to Overlaying	—
M	30/11/51	4 12	—	A	35 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	2/12/51	5 0	—	A	36 weeks	—	—	—	Blood Pressure
M	22/12/51	4 14	—	A	38 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Albuminuria
M	22/12/51	4 2	—	A	38 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	22/12/51	3 4	—	—	32 weeks (Twin)	24/12/51	1 day 9 hours	Immaturity	Twin pregnancy Vertex-normal delivery
M	22/12/51	3 4	—	—	32 weeks (Twin)	24/12/51	1 day 8 hours	Immaturity	do.
M	30/12/51	5 6	—	B	39 weeks	—	—	—	Breech presentation

NURSING HOME BIRTHS

F	9/3/51	5 8	—	B 1/52	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	19/8/51	5 4	—	A	38 weeks	—	—	—	Breech delivery

DOMICILIARY BIRTHS

M	8/1/51	3 8	—	—	32 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	13/1/51	4 9	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	11/2/51	5 8	—	B	38 weeks	17/2/51	5 days 18 hours	Congenital Heart	High blood pressure
F	11/4/51	5 8	—	B + A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	15/4/51	1 8	Yes	—	25 weeks	16/4/51	4½ hours	Prematurity	Manual removal of placenta
F	15/6/51	3 0	—	B	35 weeks (Twin)	16/6/51	8¾ hours	Prematurity	Breech presentation
M	15/6/51	3 0	—	B	35 weeks (Twin)	20/6/51	5 days 9¼ hours	Prematurity	—
F	12/7/51	5 4	—	B	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	24/8/51	5 8	—	B + A	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	5/9/51	4 4	—	B + A	36 weeks	—	—	—	Ante-partum hæmorrhage at 33/52
F	19/9/51	5 8	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	29/9/51	4 12	—	—	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	15/10/51	5 4	—	B	40 weeks	—	—	Macerated foetus	—
M	24/11/51	4 12	—	—	30 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	6/12/51	5 4	—	B	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
F	6/12/51	5 4	—	B	34 weeks	17/12/51	10 days 11 hours	Congenital Heart	—
F	28/12/51	5 0	Yes	B	33 weeks	—	—	—	B.B.A.





**Infants.**  
**Infantile Mortality.**  
**(Divisional Figures).**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 month	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity ...	10	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	—	11
Meningocele ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Congenital Heart	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	5
Gastro-Enteritis .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Asphyxia ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Infantile Convulsions ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Birth Injury ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Erythro blastosis foetalis ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
All causes ...	20	1	1	—	22	4	2	5	1	34



## INFANT MORTALITY.

### Bingley.

#### UNDER 1 WEEK.

Congenital debility. Prematurity ... ..	1
Congenital heart disease ... ..	1
Congenital atelectasis. Prematurity ... ..	1
Intra-cranial hæmorrhage ... ..	1.
Inanition. 7 weeks prematurity and twin pregnancy ... ..	1
Prematurity. Twin pregnancy ... ..	1

#### 1—2 WEEKS.

Fibrinous Pericarditis ... ..	1
-------------------------------	---

2—3 WEEKS ... ..	nil
------------------	-----

#### 1—3 MONTHS.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ... ..	1
-----------------------------------	---

3—6 MONTHS. ... ..	nil
--------------------	-----

#### 6—9 MONTHS.

Measles ... ..	1
Fit. Cerebral defect and spastic paralysis (both congenital) ... ..	1

#### 9—12 MONTHS.

Asphyxia due to hanging—slipped from his chair and was suspended by his head ... ..	1
---	---

### Prematurity.

One Health Visitor and the Relief Midwife were trained at Sorrento, Birmingham, on a special course on Prematurity. Two cots were available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Notifications of birth of premature children to the Medical Officer of Health, that is, children of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. and under, were made on the usual Notification Card. 65 babies weighed  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less, and of these 14 died before the end of the year. Of the 51 survivors, 30 were 5 lbs. or over at birth, 16 were 4 lbs. or over, 4 under 4 lbs., and 1 under 3 lbs. Of the 14 infants who died, 3 were 5 lbs. in weight and 5 were under 3 lbs.

### Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ... ..	198	940	6925	35
Wrose ... ..	99	254	2101	21
<b>TOTAL SHIPLEY</b>		<b>1194</b>	<b>9026</b>	
BAILDON ... ..	49	154	953	20
DENHOLME ... ..	26	63	301	12
Bingley ... ..	51	460	2799	55
Harden ... ..	25	48	357	14
Wilsden ... ..	24	63	351	15
Cullingworth ... ..	25	48	319	13
<b>TOTAL BINGLEY</b>		<b>619</b>	<b>3826</b>	
<b>TOTALS—DIVISION</b>	—	<b>2030</b>	<b>14106</b>	

**List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics.  
Infant Welfare Clinics.**

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Maltoline (Plain)
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Maltoline (with Iron)
Allergilac	Minadex
Ambrosia Chocolate Milk	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Arachis (Nut) Oil	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bemax	Olive Oil, Pure
Bovril Weaning Food	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robrex
Dextrin-Maltose	Robsoup
Farex	Rose Hip Syrup
Frailac	Scott's Baby Cereal
Glucose D	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Hæmolac	Scott's Twin Pack
Horlicks	Scott's Strained Foods
Lacidac	Sister Laura's Food
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 2	Trufood, Follow-on
Lactagol	Virol
Lactose	Virolax
Liquid Paraffin	Weylac

## Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Mornington Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1 ... ..	11	3
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	151	103
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1 ... ..	138	60
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	1,808	1,510
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest ... ..	36	19
Skin ... ..	7	1
Post-infectious diseases ...	14	46
Post-operative conditions ...	5	4
Rickets ... ..	22	15
Pinks disease ... ..	1	1
Others ... ..	46	61
Number of sessions held ... ..	98	97
Average attendance per session ... ..	20	16

### Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from special Health Visitors who undertake work in Tuberculosis and mental disease and an Assistant Health Visitor who supervises clinic work at Somerset House, there are ten Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Division, four of whom operate in Shipley. One is frequently asked, even by medical men, "what is the work of a Health Visitor?" and I therefore list the following answer as part of her sphere of interest and duty. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and their babies; Toddlers; Clinics for Infant Welfare; Minor Ailments; School Clinics; Infectious Disease enquiries; Care and After Care Service; Care of the Aged; Institutional admission and discharge of patients; School Medical Inspection and Head Inspections; Home Visits for School Children; Training of College, Nursery and Health Visitor Students; Attendances at lectures and staff meetings; Submission of socio-medical reports; Contacts with Almoners, Welfare Officers, Housing Managers, National Assistance Board, Probation Officers, School Teachers; Supervision of Home Helps; Visitation of Nurseries and liaison work with other workers such as Midwives, District Nurses, General Practitioners. Additionally there are visitation to hospital and the maintenance of records and reports. She is 'par excellence' a socio-medical field worker and essentially

a pivot of Health Department staff work. To the Health Visitor, perhaps more than any other preventive health medical worker, is due the remarkable progress in child health, for she is essentially a home teacher whose training, experience and judgment is at the disposal of each family.

### Health Visiting.

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting ... .. 10

(2) Part time in Health Visiting ... .. 1

Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting  
(as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses) ... .. 6

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes		Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	
Shipley ...	93	149	601	2091	106	3178	365	2246	8829
Bingley ...	89	109	262	2289	7	2779	130	371	6036
Baildon ...	17	62	116	828	4	661	36	362	2086
Denholme ...	9	23	58	353	0	775	0	306	1524
Totals for	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Division ...	208	343	1037	5561	117	7393	531	3285	18475
Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	433	474

### Day Nurseries.

VICTORIA PARK - SHIPLEY.

MANOR LANE - SHIPLEY.

WINDHILL - SHIPLEY.

The three Nurseries with 50 places each and facilities for the training of students, had an active year. Although priority admission is granted for medical reasons, substantially the largest group of children is where mothers are engaged in the textile industry. The trade recession did not materially reduce total attendances. Training of children in health matters and in general education, meals and equipment, remain of a high standard. This is promoted by the encouragement of capable, sympathetic staff and reflected in the health, independence and charm of the children. Over three years of age the child benefits from these social contacts, just as under two it is better left in its mother's care. Between the ages of two and three is difficult to decide, depending much on the mother, the home and brightness of the child.

Infectious disease continues to be troublesome; fortunately it is almost always mild. There is a pronounced tendency in the nurseries to over-administer and one must be on continuous guard against regimentation. Broad discretion should be allowed the Matron and her staff to foster the atmosphere of each nursery and, although technical details matter immensely, a free spirit of happy enjoyment is the 'sine qua non.' The cost of these nurseries is considerable but are so the benefits that accrue, as a casual visit confirms.

Matron reports to the Divisional Medical Officer each Monday with details of attendances, waiting lists, priorities, exclusions and other administrative problems.

NURSERY			No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend- ances	Average Daily Attend- ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley	...		50	248	10261	42	87
Windhill, Shipley...	...		50	246	9483	38	71
Victoria Park, Shipley	...		50	248	8755	35	34
TOTALS			150		28499	115	192



## APPENDICES.

### Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1951 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabi- tants
<b>All Causes</b> ... ..	<b>174</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16.60</b>
Tuberculosis, respiratory ... ..	2	3	5	1.4	0.23
Tuberculosis, other ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	1	1	2	0.6	0.09
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	2	2	0.6	0.09
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ... ..	2	3	5	1.4	0.23
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	3	1	4	1.1	0.18
Malignant neoplasm, breast ... ..	—	9	9	2.5	0.41
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ... ..	—	1	1	0.3	0.05
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	13	24	6.6	1.10
Leukæmia, aleukæmia ... ..	1	2	3	0.8	0.14
Diabetes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	14	23	37	10.2	1.70
Coronary disease, angina ... ..	24	19	43	11.9	1.98
Hypertension with heart disease ...	8	7	15	4.2	0.69
Other heart disease ... ..	48	53	101	28.0	4.64
Other circulatory disease ... ..	1	2	3	0.8	0.14
Influenza ... ..	4	6	10	2.8	0.46
Pneumonia ... ..	3	5	8	2.2	0.37
Bronchitis ... ..	18	9	27	7.5	1.24
Other diseases of respiratory system...	3	1	4	1.1	0.18
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—	1	0.3	0.05
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	1	—	1	0.3	0.05
Nephritis and nephrosis ... ..	2	6	8	2.2	0.37
Hyperplasia of prostate ... ..	4	—	4	1.1	0.18
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ... ..	3	1	4	1.1	0.18
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	14	23	6.4	1.06
Motor vehicle accidents ... ..	1	—	1	0.3	0.05
All other accidents ... ..	7	5	12	3.3	0.55
Suicide ... ..	3	1	4	1.1	0.18
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

**Birth-rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, and Case-rates for  
certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1951.**

**(Provisional Figures based on Quarterly Returns).**

			England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Bing- ley
<i>Births</i>			Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
Live births	...	...	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8	13.5
Still births	...	...	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.41
<i>Deaths</i>							
All causes	...	...	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1	16.6
Typhoid and paratyphoid			0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38	0.23
Influenza	...	...	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23	0.46
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)			0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	—
Pneumonia	...	...	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61	0.37
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>							
Typhoid fever	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid fever		...	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.18
Meningococcal infection	...		0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	—
Scarlet fever	...	...	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10	0.37
Whooping cough	...	...	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11	7.40
Diphtheria	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	...	...	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64	8.92
Pneumonia	...	...	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72	0.87
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)							
Paralytic	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05
Non-paralytic	...		0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	—
Food poisoning	...	...	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23	—
<i>Deaths</i>			Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	29.6(a)	33.9	27.6	26.4	37.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7	—
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>			Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births				
Puerperal fever and pyrexia			10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90	0.05
(a) Per 1,000 related live births.							

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, 1902-1951

YEAR	Population		Birth Rate per 1,000	Death Rate per 1,000	Infantile Mortality Rate
1902	...	18,591	23.4	12.3	95
1903	...	18,640	21.8	14.1	130
1904	...	18,780	21.3	14.9	142
1905	...	18,900	22.0	15.5	105
1906	...	18,900	18.9	15.0	133
1907	...	18,950	19.4	14.6	114
1908	...	19,000	19.6	13.3	104
1909	...	19,050	17.2	13.9	109
1910	...	19,100	18.9	12.8	91
1911	...	18,573	19.3	13.1	93
1912	...	18,790	16.5	13.7	81
1913	...	18,800	19.9	15.5	85
1914	...	18,830	17.4	12.8	70
1915	...	18,714	16.9	14.8	82
1916	...	18,615	14.9	13.8	99
1917	...	18,985	11.7	14.1	80
1918	...	18,751	11.5	19.4	83
1919	...	18,565	13.6	14.6	67
1920	...	18,532	21.2	14.2	84
1921	...	19,210	20.1	10.8	60
1922	...	19,250	17.0	12.8	63
1923	...	19,320	16.3	12.7	72
1924	...	19,220	15.2	14.2	58
1925	...	19,380	14.9	14.7	100
1926	...	19,650	14.5	10.6	56
1927	...	19,840	13.2	13.2	58
1928	...	20,100	13.2	13.3	71
1929	...	20,200	14.0	13.2	25
1930	...	20,200	13.5	11.4	62
1931	...	20,553	11.9	12.5	76
1932	...	21,060	11.7	14.5	68
1933	...	21,210	14.2	13.1	53
1934	...	21,540	13.3	12.6	31
1935	...	21,660	13.7	13.7	54
1936	...	22,552	13.91	13.17	72
1937	...	21,860	14.54	12.90	57
1938	...	21,710	13.13	13.13	42
1939	...	21,750	14.22	12.82	68
1940	...	21,230	12.38	13.80	48
1941	...	21,370	12.07	13.43	29
1942	...	20,960	14.74	13.78	22
1943	...	20,440	14.58	12.62	37
1944	...	20,390	17.85	14.71	49
1945	...	20,100	13.78	14.53	54
1946	...	21,170	18.00	14.40	60
1947	...	21,570	19.70	14.20	64
1948	...	22,010	15.90	12.72	28
1949	...	22,010	13.90	13.94	13
1950	...	22,010	14.63	15.04	16
1951	...	21,750	13.52	16.60	37

# Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS										Admitted Total to Hos- Cases pital	Deaths
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	—	1	2	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8 6 —
Whooping Cough ...	15	21	23	24	32	40	3	1	1	1	—	—	161 2 —
Measles ...	8	20	25	42	34	61	2	1	—	—	1	—	194 2 —
Pneumonia ...	...	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	1	19 — —
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 1 —
Dysentery ...	2	3	2	2	1	5	3	2	3	2	3	—	28 2 —
Febrile Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1 1 —
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	4 4 —
Erysipelas ...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3 — —
Totals ...	26	49	55	71	69	111	11	4	8	4	10	1	419 18 —

## Infectious Diseases Notified.

### Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease		Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward	Culling- worth	Wiles- den
Scarlet Fever	...	3	2	1	2	1	—	1	1	1	4	—
Whooping Cough	...	47	48	41	25	10	29	31	30	11	34	16
Erysipelas	...	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles	...	151	32	10	3	26	10	28	11	67	49	3
Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	14	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	—	5	5
Paratyphoid	...	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	...	11	16	1	—	1	—	14	2	6	4	1

## TUBERCULOSIS.

### Notifications and Deaths in Bingley during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
15 and under 25	2	4	—	2	1	1	—	—
25 and under 35	4	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
35 and under 45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 and under 55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 and under 65	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	10	7	—	4	2	3	—	—



# Meteorological Statistics for the Year.

Readings taken approximately 1.4 miles South of Shipley Town Hall

1951.	Highest Maximum Temperature.	Lowest Maximum Temperature.	Average Mean Temperature.	Total Sunshine (hours).	Total Rain (inches).	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow lying at 9 a.m.
January	52	34	37.2	33.3	3.31	5	7
February	51	36	37.1	37.3	3.36	3	2
March	55	35	37.0	78.1	3.60	3	2
April	68	43	42.8	173.8	1.68	—	—
May	67	43	48.0	150.3	4.59	—	—
June	72	52	55.7	215.5	0.94	—	—
July	77	55	59.6	176.4	2.75	—	—
August	70	57	57.1	137.3	5.04	2	—
September	73	56	56.2	112.0	2.18	4	—
October	68	43	48.5	86.2	1.38	12	—
November	56	40	45.6	43.6	7.44	2	—
December	52	35	40.0	27.8	5.15	3	—







